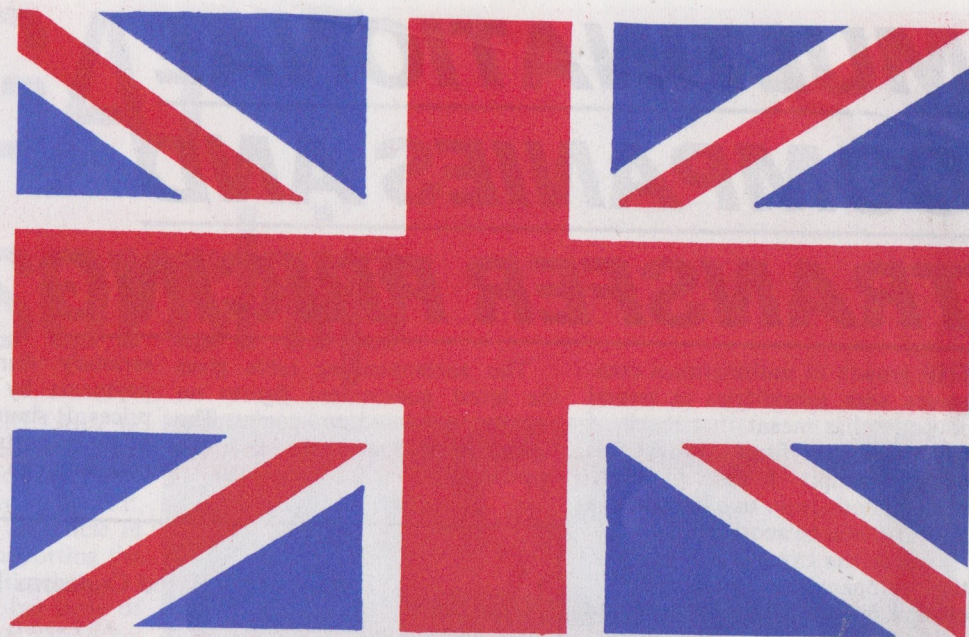


The British Worker

A TRADE UNION PAPER SUPPORTING
THE NATIONAL PARTY



FOREIGN IMPORTS CRISIS



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LARGE sections of British industry are faced with extinction because of the threat posed by foreign imports. The laissez-faire policies of successive governments have led to British workers having to compete with coolie labour from the Far East, slave labour from Eastern Europe, and the unscrupulous business practices of Japanese companies.

As if this wasn't enough, we are also suffering from the attempts of huge multinational companies to integrate their European operations and ship goods in from abroad instead of producing them in Britain.

foreign imports has had a devastating effect on British industry. *The British Worker* looks at just some of the industries under threat.

Textiles: Nearly a million people are employed in the textile and clothing industries. Employment is most highly concentrated in Yorkshire, the North West and the East Midlands. The collapse of these industries would mean unemployment on a level not experienced since the thirties. It would mean the transformation of large areas of this country into industrial wastelands. And yet this is just what these industries face — total collapse.

Employment in textiles has

486,000 in 1976. In other words, 271,300 people or 35% of the workforce have lost their jobs. The wool textile industry has lost 54% of its workforce in 10 years. Thousands of workers are on short time.

Much of the blame for this state of affairs can be laid at the door of cheap foreign imports. Suits are being dumped in Britain by the Communist countries of Eastern Europe at an average landed price of £10.80. In 1975, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, East Germany and Czechoslovakia flooded our markets with 380,000 suits at less than the cost of production. Peter Shore's idea of tough action was to cut the total down to 350,000 in 1976.

Between 1970 and 1975 the cotton industry alone lost 30,000



Foreign imports have put thousands of British textile workers on the dole.

C.P.S.A. GOES

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Between 1970 and 1975 the cotton industry alone lost 30,000 jobs and cotton mills have been closing down at the rate of one a week. India sent us over 7 million woven cotton shirts in the first 9 months of 1976 at ridiculously low prices, and now foreign imports account for 62% of woven shirts sold in Britain. 53% of cotton cloth also comes from overseas. No doubt to show that it had a good grasp of the situation, the government has given Afghanistan a £1 million gift to build up its cotton industry. We are also selling textile machinery to Bangladesh.

The Hosiery and Knitwear industry, based largely in the East Midlands, has also been seriously hit. In 1975, 1 in 12 workers in this sector became unemployed. In 1966 only 9% of knitted garments sold in Britain were foreign made, but by 1974 the figure had risen to 27%. Imports of knitted outerwear accounted for 39% of home sales. The main sources of imports are Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan. In 1974 wages for a male knitter in Hong Kong were £2.65 a day, compared with £11 a day for a man doing the same job in Britain. Wages are even lower in South Korea and Taiwan, so how are British workers supposed to compete?

continued on page 2



Foreign imports have put thousands of British textile workers on the dole.

BUY BRITISH

EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE

THE JOB YOU SAVE COULD BE YOUR OWN!

From the EETPU journal, *Contact*.

C.P.S.A. GOES LEFT

THE Civil and Public Services Association hit the headlines last year when Kate Losinska was ousted as President of the union after she had warned of Marxist infiltration of the civil service.

At the CPSA conference last year 2 more members of the Trotskyite International Socialists, Patricia Clapperton and Mike McGrath, were elected to the Executive, where the far left now has a strong hold.

The union's journal, *Red Tape*, is edited by Clive Bush, a Marxist, who upset many members by giving an interview to the *Workers Press*, the now defunct newspaper of the Workers Revolutionary Party.

The CPSA has been pushed steadily left with members being treated to such spectacles as their Vice-President, Reg Williams, leading a Chile Solidarity march. After the march, Senora Allende,

widow of the late Marxist President of Chile, was presented with an inscribed salver at CPSA headquarters.

Soon after this event the left-dominated Executive decided to affiliate to the Chile Solidarity Campaign, a Marxist front.

"Moderates" in the CPSA have only themselves to blame. For years the wages of the lower grade civil servant were allowed to fall behind because "moderate" union officials did not stand up for their members' interests. Many Tories who are now complaining about the reds taking over have never really believed in trade unionism, and so they should not be surprised that official positions have now been occupied by those who do.

Civil servants who want to fight back should join the National Party and become active trade unionists.

MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES AND TRANSFER PRICING

THE growth of multinational companies with subsidiaries in several countries has meant that much of our trade with firms overseas has become simply a case of transferring goods from one branch of a multinational to another.

Where the exporting and importing company are under different ownership, it is at least plausible to talk of goods costing us the "market price", this being determined by supply and demand. But where the exporter and importer are parts of the same company, prices may be fixed according to quite different considerations.

When goods pass between different branches of the same multinational, the cost to the importer is the "transfer price". Transfer pricing policy has been the subject of much controversy in recent years, and with good reason.

A multinational may use transfer prices to vary the amount of profit it earns in any particular country. It is obviously to its advantage to earn most of its profit in countries where taxes are low, so it is not unknown for subsidiaries in low tax areas to charge inflated prices for materials sold to subsidiaries in high tax areas (such as Britain). That way British subsidiaries will show a low profit, while those in relative "tax havens" will show a high one.

A good example of how transfer prices can be manipulated came in the Monopoly Commission's report on the pricing policy of the Swiss drug company, Hoffman-La Roche. This company was making vast

The accompanying table gives the latest government figures on exports to related companies. The figures show that there is ample opportunity for multinationals to

seriously disrupt our balance of payments by the use of transfer prices. It should be noted that half of the exports of foreign controlled companies go to related concerns.

Exports to Related Concerns 1973

Percentages of total exports accounted for by:	All Exports	Exports to Related Concerns
United States controlled enterprises	17	10
Other foreign controlled enterprises	7	3
Associated foreign enterprises	5	1
United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates	52	15
Other enterprises	19	—
Total	100	29

Source: Business Monitor M4



Foreign Imports Crisis (cont.)

What controls there are have turned out to be useless. Under the E.E.C.'s Multi-Fibre Agreement (M.F.A.), all E.E.C. members were supposed to share the burden of imports from the Far East, but in 1975 Britain ended up taking 2.4 million knitted shirts from Taiwan and France took only 750,000. We imported 15.7 million jumpers, jerseys and pull-

overs, while West Germany's have made Japanese imports into Britain much more expensive.

In fact, the price of portable black and white T.V. sets rose by only 7½% between 1974 and 1976; tuner deck amplifiers were only 3.3% more expensive, and colour T.V. sets did not go up in price at all. During the same period, West Germany, with a lower inflation rate than Japan, was forced to raise

Cars: Foreign imports hit a peak last December when they made up 46% of the British market. This is astonishing when you consider that in 1971 foreign imports stood at just 19.3% of the market. By 1974, however, the foreign share had already risen to 27.9% and by 1975 to 33.2%.

Of the 43,739 cars imported last November, 31,953 came from Common Market countries and 8,307 from Japan. The figures for November, 1975, were: total imports — 27,139, of which 18,577 came from the Common Market and 5,125 from Japan — quite an increase.

Japanese penetration of our markets is quite a new phenomenon. In 1960, precisely one Japanese car was imported into Britain. Imports had risen to 15 in

rejected import controls and affirmed our "commitment to economic interdependence". His predecessor, Peter Shore, took the same view. As reported in *Britain First*, Reg Prentice, while he was in the government, opened an exhibition actually aimed at increasing imports from the Third World. The Tories have been even stronger opponents of import controls.

It is no use offering financial aid to industries like textiles, as the government has done, if no action is taken to protect them from unfair competition. The National Party's solution to the problem is quite simple — we must ban all imported goods which we can produce ourselves at reasonable cost. Our own industries must be expanded to produce

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A good example of how transfer prices can be manipulated came in the Monopoly Commission's report on the pricing policy of the Swiss drug company, Hoffman-La Roche. This company was making vast profits from the sale of the drugs Valium and Librium. Between 1966 and 1972, Hoffman-La Roche made £25 million profit from selling these drugs in Britain, but only declared £3 million profit.

The Swiss parent company had charged sky high prices to its British subsidiary for the materials it had supplied and by this method £19 million was spirited out of the country back to Switzerland. The other £3 million went in the form of research and development charges made by the parent company. The Inland Revenue calculated that Hoffman-La Roche avoided paying £1.85 million in taxes during the years in question.

HOT AIR PLANT

CYRIL PLANT, former Chairman of the T.U.C., thinks that trade unions will have to get rid of "racially minded" shop stewards, otherwise they may be "tainted".

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The pattern that has emerged is one of pathetic weakness on the part of successive governments, whether they support the doctrine of international capitalism or international socialism. Our entrapment in the E.E.C. has restricted our freedom of action to limit imports. Our surrender to International Finance means that we have to grovel in front of the I.M.F. before we can bring in import controls. Our eagerness to help the Third World has led to the interests of British workers being sacrificed, and thousands being abandoned to the dole queue.

The only way to save the textile and clothing industries is to adopt a militant nationalist policy and to abandon all international agreements that prevent us putting our own workers first. There must be a complete ban on all textile imports that threaten British jobs.

Electronics: Another industry in danger of total destruction if imports are not restricted. Between the end of 1973 and the end of 1975, 50,000 jobs were lost. Another 175,000 jobs are at risk.

In 1971 imports of audio products from the Far East were valued at £15 million. By 1975 their value had leapt to £70 million. The biggest increases were from Japan (£9 million up to £56 million), Singapore (£107,000 up to £4 million), and Korea (£15,000 up to £2

have made Japanese imports into Britain much more expensive.

In fact, the price of portable black and white T.V. sets rose by only 7½% between 1974 and 1976; tuner deck amplifiers were only 3.3% more expensive, and colour T.V. sets did not go up in price at all. During the same period, West Germany, with a lower inflation rate than Japan, was forced to raise prices by an average of 63%.

Thus the Japanese have kept prices artificially low in an effort to put British workers on the dole. When the Thorn colour tube factory was forced to close down, the Japanese immediately put up prices by 25%.

In the electronic components industry over half the market is controlled by foreign suppliers. In this sector alone 30,000 British people have been put out of work. Many British firms have ceased production and are now simply marketing agents for imported goods which are overstamp with British brand names.

Roy Sanderson, National Officer of the EETPU, has said "Have no doubts, we are at war with Japan. Victory for the Japanese will mean the murder of the British electronics industry — just as they have murdered the American electronics industry."

Footwear: In the 18 months to October, 1975, the footwear industry lost 7,000 jobs, mainly due to cheap foreign imports. At times 25% of the workforce has been on short time.

In 1975, 35% of the shoes sold in Britain were foreign imports. These represented only 25% of the total value of shoes sold, showing clearly how British workers are being undercut by cheap labour. The main sources of imports were Hong Kong (23% of imports), Italy (19%) and Eastern Europe, principally Poland and Czechoslovakia (10.6%).

In the first 9 months of 1976, imports had risen by 20% to 73,590,000 pairs. Some shoes from Poland have been sold

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Japanese penetration of our markets is quite a new phenomenon. In 1960, precisely one Japanese car was imported into Britain. Imports had risen to 15 in 1964, 1,230 in 1966, 16,971 in 1971 and 124,987 in 1975. When the Japanese agreed to limit their 1976 imports to the 1975 level, they made out that they were doing us a favour. What the agreement in fact meant was that they consolidated their already large share of the British market. Toyota feel so much at home in Britain that they are opening a £5 million import centre in Bristol through which they will flood the British market with foreign cars.

Common Market imports have expanded due to the efforts of "British" companies Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler. Over a third of Common Market imports were accounted for by these companies in November, 1976. Ford brought in 6,547 cars from its West German subsidiary, Vauxhall 3,356 cars from Belgium and Chrysler 1,536 from France and Spain. According to the *Daily Telegraph* the plan is "to interlink British and Continental operations in a Common Market approach."

It is clear from the above that these American owned multinationals are turning out to be little more than an industrial fifth column whose loyalty to Britain is, to say the least, in doubt. Even British Leyland seems to be taking on the characteristics of a typical multinational company, operating without regard to our national interests. This year it is transferring the assembly of Allegroes to Belgium. The cars will then be imported back to Britain to compete with British-made vehicles.

Competition from Communist countries is seen as a further threat over the next few years. Cars that undercut

rejected import controls and affirmed our "commitment to economic interdependence". His predecessor, Peter Shore, took the same view. As reported in *Britain First*, Reg Prentice, while he was in the government, opened an exhibition actually aimed at increasing imports from the Third World. The Tories have been even stronger opponents of import controls.

It is no use offering financial aid to industries like textiles, as the government has done, if no action is taken to protect them from unfair competition. The National Party's solution to the problem is quite simple — we must ban all imported goods which we can produce ourselves at reasonable cost. Our own industries must be expanded to produce more of the things we need. In the short term, all imports that threaten British jobs must be stopped.

Denis Healey, addressing City of London bankers last October waffled about it not making sense "to protect our less-efficient industries against fair competition from abroad." Do we face "fair competition" from Eastern Europe where wage levels are kept down by the State and prices are kept artificially low in order to ruin our industries? Do the Japanese compete fairly in keeping prices low until we close down our factories so that prices can then be pushed up? Perhaps Healey expects our textile workers to work for the same pay as people in Hong Kong. But then Denis Healey and the rest of the government act as little more than servants of international bankers, so why should we expect them to defend British interests?

At the moment we are "forbidden" to impose wide ranging import controls by the E.E.C., G.A.T.T., and the I.M.F. We must now ask ourselves — are we going to abandon tens of thousands of British workers to the dole queue, or are we going to reject international agreements which prevent us from solving our economic problems, agreements entered into by internationalist governments who have turned their backs on the British people?

The time to fight back is now. According to T.U.C. figures, in the 18 months to October, 1975, 150,000 British jobs were lost because of our failure to check foreign imports. Since then a hundred thousand more have been put out of work. Now is the time to take a stand. America, Australia and



STAMP
AFL-CIO
NEW 7.8

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If creatures like Cyril Plant think they can bully British workers into voting out people who stand up for their interests then he is very much mistaken.

Trade unionists are sick of unrepresentative union bosses telling them how they must bend over backwards to cater for coloured immigrants. As they make more and more demands to their union officials to stick up for British workers, the number of "racially minded" shop stewards is likely to increase.

In such a situation it is people like Cyril Plant who are liable to find themselves booted out of office.

TRADE UNION EDUCATION

Details of the postal courses offered by the TUC can be obtained from the TUC Postal Courses Office, Tillicoultry, Scotland. *Trade Union Studies Book Two: Trade Unions and the Economy*, which accompanies the TV series, is available from the same address at £1.40 post free.

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There is clear evidence that Japanese companies have a strategy of underpricing British goods until British factories are forced to close down. They can then raise prices without fear of British competition. In 1974, consumer prices in Japan rose by 22% and in 1975 by 12.1%. At the same time the pound fell in value relative to the yen. This should

foreign suppliers. In this sector alone 30,000 British people have been put out of work. Many British firms have ceased production and are now simply marketing agents for imported goods which are overstamp with British brand names.

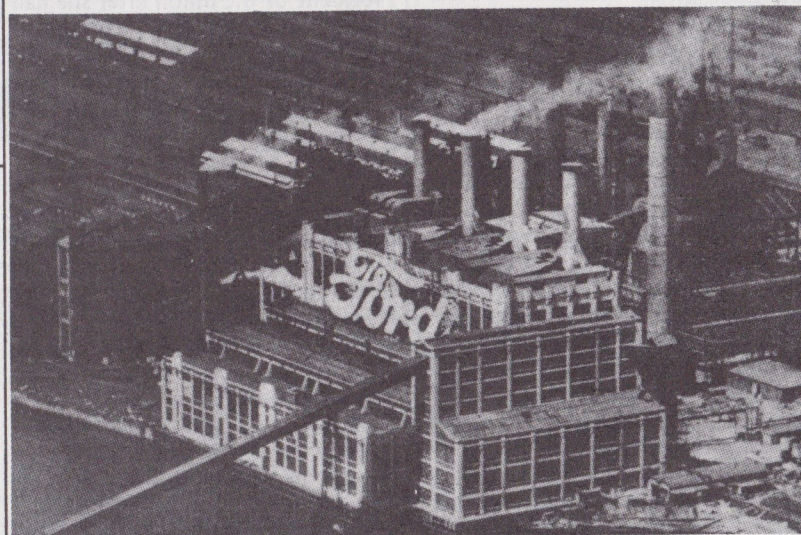
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In the first 9 months of 1976, imports had risen by 20% to 73,590,000 pairs. Some shoes from Poland have been sold at £3 to £4 cheaper than identical British footwear.

The footwear industry, like textiles, provides a classic example of how British workers are being thrown onto the dole by competition from cheap labour in the Far East and Eastern Europe. How many more workers in towns like Northampton will lose their jobs before we get a nationalist policy on imports?



FORD'S: importing thousands of foreign cars.

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Competition from Communist countries is seen as a further threat over the next few years. Cars that undercut comparable Western models by £500 are being put on the market, even though they are sometimes 3 times the price behind the Iron Curtain. Eight of the dozen cheapest cars in Britain are made in Communist countries.

The Soviet-built Lada is being advertised among other place on Army mess notice boards. That such a thing should be allowed illustrates very well our suicidal attitude towards this country's enemies. The Soviet Union sold 5,653 cars in Britain in the first 9 months of 1976 and Czechoslovakia 6,758.

The importation of foreign cars is placing a totally unnecessary strain on our balance of payments and posing a threat to the jobs of British workers. (38,000 jobs were lost between June, 1974 and June, 1975). What we should be doing is concentrating more on producing for home consumption, and cutting down our dependence on foreign cars as much as possible.

Our car industry can be made more efficient and more responsive to national goals by 1) Breaking up monopolistic firms like British Leyland and letting its constituent parts compete as separate companies and 2) Bringing foreign owned car firms under British ownership and control.

WHAT MUST BE DONE

The present government will do nothing to curb foreign imports. The Trade Secretary, Edmund Dell, has

where wage levels are kept down by the State and prices are kept artificially low in order to ruin our industries? Do the Japanese compete fairly in keeping prices low until we close down our factories so that prices can then be pushed up? Perhaps Healey expects our textile workers to work for the same pay as people in Hong Kong. But then Denis Healey and the rest of the government act as little more than servants of international bankers, so why should we expect them to defend British interests?

At the moment we are "forbidden" to impose wide ranging import controls by the E.E.C., G.A.T.T., and the I.M.F. We must now ask ourselves - are we going to abandon tens of thousands of British workers to the dole queue, or are we going to reject international agreements which prevent us from solving our economic problems, agreements entered into by internationalist governments who have turned their backs on the British people?

The time to fight back is now. According to T.U.C. figures, in the 18 months to October, 1975, 150,000 British jobs were lost because of our failure to check foreign imports. Since then a hundred thousand more have been put out of work. Now is the time to take a stand. America, Australia and New Zealand have all imposed tough import controls but we stand back and do nothing while our industries are ruined.

If we don't get tough now we are going to be faced with over 2 million unemployed. So, if firms try to invest in the Far East at the expense of British factories, trade unionists must take militant action to stop them. Wherever possible companies must be persuaded to buy British goods and spare parts. If a factory is put out of business purely because of cheap foreign imports then workers should consider occupying the factory to force the government to impose import controls.

Remember, if factories close down and the workforce is dispersed, there will be enormous difficulties in rebuilding our industries. If the occupation of factories by British workers keeps together machinery and manpower until foreign imports are excluded, then such action should be supported.

In normal times we should prefer not to go to such lengths, but British industry is now fighting for survival. You could be the next person to lose your job because of foreign imports. The government will not willingly help us - it is committed to international interests. In the current situation we must use any industrial action necessary to protect British industry and provide British jobs for British workers.

The British Worker

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British Workers First

UNDER pressure from rank and file trade unionists the government has been forced to put British workers first in two important test cases.

In the hotel and catering industry, due to the imposition of a reduced quota for foreign workers and the use of more stringent vetting, only about 3,000 foreigners received work permits in 1976, compared to about 8,000 in 1975.

Mr. John Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Employment told a General and Municipal Workers Union conference that he would consider a complete ban on the issue of permits.

In the Health Service, foreign nurses who have received their training in this country are not having their work permits renewed

because British nurses are available to fill vacancies.

In Birmingham, five West Indian nurses were rejected because "a suitable worker could be found among the labour force in the district". At the Central Middlesex Hospital the personnel department are said to have received an instruction from the Home Office not to give jobs to foreigners when British workers are available.

The government is internationalist and multi-racialist in outlook. However it is clear that due to mounting pressure from ordinary British workers, the government, together with many unrepresentative trade union bosses, have felt compelled to give way to nationalistic demands to give preference to British workers.

Now that the principle has been conceded, British trade unionists should press ahead and extend the areas where British workers are put first.

SUDDEN CONVERSION?

TRADE unionists will remember last year how George Smith, General Secretary of UCATT, the building workers' union, complained about Communist infiltration of his union.

"There is no doubt in my mind that left wing extremists and the Communist Party, in particular, are fighting hard for the body and souls of UCATT members..." he said.

WHO GOVERNS?

THE I.M.F. has demanded cutbacks in public expenditure as a condition for granting us another loan, and our government has meekly obeyed. Thus we are now faced with a

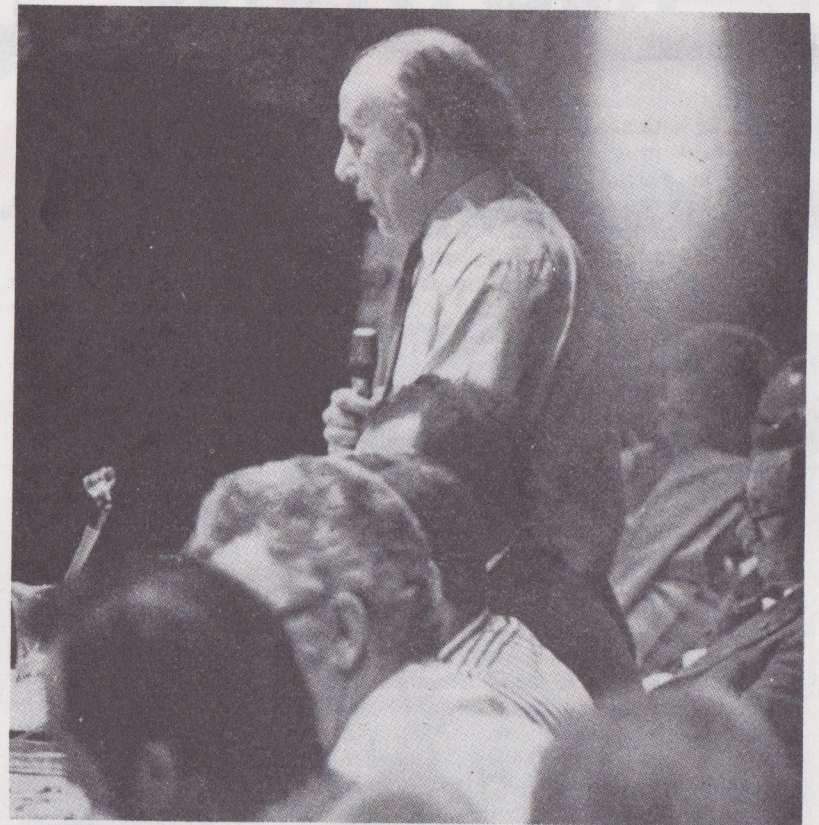
SOGAT censorship

THE GENERAL SECRETARY of the printing union, SOGAT, William Keys Esq. has displayed his support for free speech by denying the N.P. the right to reply to an article in the *SOGAT Journal* supporting the capitalist policy of multiracialism.

Keys writes: "The last issue of the *Journal* carried an article by Frank Allaun, Member of Parliament. The article has brought a response from a number of members. It has also brought a letter from the National Party. We have reproduced letters from the members; we have not reproduced a letter from the National Party." Apart from a passing reference to the N.P. as "enemies of the working class", we don't get an explanation as to why the letter from Paul Kingsley was banned. Keys is content to rant and rave about the authoritarian National Front, with whom we have no connection.

According to Keys, an "appeal to national interest must be seen against the interest of the working class of this country, and indeed of the world. The working class are international; they will in finality only resolve their problems on an international basis."

Why is it then that international capitalists are the more enthusiastic opponents of nationalism? David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and one of the most powerful capitalists in the world has attacked "isolationism and narrow nationalism" and advocated in its place "growing inter-



BILL KEYS: ally of Multinational Capitalism.

T.U. MEMBERSHIP

THE results of a Department of Employment survey published recently show that at the end of 1975, 11,950,000 people were members of a trade union. Of these

BRITISH (?) CAPITALISM

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Now that the principle has been conceded, British trade unionists should press ahead and extend the areas where British workers are put first.

SUDDEN CONVERSION?

TRADE unionists will remember last year how George Smith, General Secretary of UCATT, the building workers' union, complained about Communist infiltration of his union.

"There is no doubt in my mind that left wing extremists and the Communist Party, in particular, are fighting hard for the body and souls of UCATT members . . ." he said. However, he continued, "if we can be more positive, and we have taken some positive steps to improve industrial relations at site level, we can do a lot to clear the Communists out."

One of our researchers has unearthed an interesting cutting from the Communist Party's daily newspaper, the *Morning Star*, only a few months before the above warning was given. The cutting contains a quote from one George Smith, General Secretary of UCATT.

"Now that there is a danger of the jobless figures getting out of all proportion, it is important that every trade unionist reads the *Morning Star*, the newspaper which always opposes workers being sacked."

In view of Smith's attempt to simultaneously promote the C.P.'s newspaper and warn about the growth of Communism in the unions, UCATT members are beginning to wonder if their General Secretary is not suffering from a bad case of schizophrenia.

WHO GOVERNS?

THE I.M.F. has demanded cutbacks in public expenditure as a condition for granting us another loan, and our government has meekly obeyed. Thus we are now faced with a situation where international bankers are clearly dictating government policy.

The bankers have forced up public expenditure by extracting more and more interest from us, and now have the cheek to tell us to tighten our belts so that we can keep on paying them.

The Tories, who a couple of years ago seemed very keen to protest about unelected groups undermining elected governments, are now strangely silent.

TORY PATRIOTISM?

"This is not the first time a sale of B.P. shares has been mooted. During Mr. Heath's premiership Sir Siegmund Warburg put the idea to him of placing a large part of the Government holding into German hands to create a genuinely European oil giant. Mr. Heath was enthusiastic, but the idea was opposed, fought against and finally killed by the former B.P. chairman Sir Eric Drake."

(*Sunday Telegraph* 5/12/76)

reproduced letters from the members; we have not reproduced a letter from the National Party." Apart from a passing reference to the N.P. as "enemies of the working class", we don't get an explanation as to why the letter from Paul Kingsley was banned. Keys is content to rant and rave about the authoritarian National Front, with whom we have no connection.

According to Keys, an "appeal to national interest must be seen against the interest of the working class of this country, and indeed of the world. The working class are international; they will in finality only resolve their problems on an international basis."

Why is it then that international capitalists are the more enthusiastic opponents of nationalism? David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and one of the most powerful capitalists in the world has attacked "isolationism and narrow nationalism" and advocated in its place "growing internationalism and economic co-operation." Jacques Maisonrouge of I.B.M. has said "the international company has been in the vanguard of the movement towards internationalism."

Multinational capitalism has sought to break down national boundaries and national differences to bring about a cosmopolitan "One World" that is "One Great Market". The only force that can stop it is nationalism. A workforce without roots, without identity, without a history and a set of national ideals can soon be dominated by international big business.

If people like Bill Keys have their way we shall soon be committed to the same multi-racialist principles as multinational capitalism which seeks to enslave us. Keys' talk about internationalism and the wickedness of discrimination puts him right alongside the cosmopolitan capitalist who wants to invest his money wherever in the world it will make the most profit — both hate discrimination in favour of the British worker.



BILL KEYS: ally of Multinational Capitalism.

T.U. MEMBERSHIP

THE results of a Department of Employment survey published recently show that at the end of 1975, 11,950,000 people were members of a trade union. Of these, 11,036,000 belonged to unions affiliated to the TUC.

TORY DELUSIONS

SOME Tories like to delude themselves that workers enjoy sponging off the state rather than getting a job. Many think that if unemployment benefit was reduced, thousands of "shirkers" would rush to find jobs and the unemployment figures would come tumbling down.

The fact is that for every job vacancy there are at least 10 unemployed workers. To take an example, in October, 1976, there were 1,377,100 people unemployed but only 139,800 unfilled vacancies. When unemployment reached its peak last August, 1,501,900 unemployed were chasing 129,800 jobs. So where are all the jobs that workers are supposed to be turning down in favour of the pleasures of the dole queue?

People want work but there are simply not enough jobs to go round; hence Tory attempts to blame "shirkers" for all our problems simply divert attention from the real causes of unemployment — economic internationalism and the

BRITISH (?) CAPITALISM

BRITISH companies now make half of their pre-tax profits overseas according to a report by stock-brokers Phillips and Drew. A further 9% of profits come from exports. In 1975, sectors achieving more than half their profits abroad included oil (84%), office equipment (72%), tobacco (66%), motors and distributors (58%) and food manufacturing (58%). The shipping sector won 90% of its profits from exports and another 3% from the operations of foreign subsidiaries.

Such high profits overseas have been made because British companies have poured millions into foreign subsidiaries, money that could have been invested in this country for the benefit of British working people. These figures show how the international interests of big business are increasingly coming into conflict with the national interests of this country.

ALMOST A BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT

A SMALL British firm, Sinclair Radionics, is to market a pocket-sized television with a 2 inch screen. The set will measure only 6 inches by 3 inches by 1½ inches. Sinclair have been successfully manufacturing British pocket calculators for some time. They have tried to get the television tube made in Britain but no firm can take on the job. It

COMMON MARKET

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COMMON MARKET WONDERLAND

REMEMBER we were told that the E.E.C. would provide a big home market for our manufactured goods, and would do wonders for our trade? At the time nationalists pointed out that while we would have access to E.E.C. markets they would also have access to ours. Recent figures have shown that we are actually worse off in terms of trade with the original E.E.C. members than before we went in.

In 1970 we had a balance of payments surplus in manufactured goods with the E.E.C. countries — we exported to them £161 million worth of goods more than we imported. By 1972 we had gone £198 million into deficit, and since then the position has got much worse. In the first 9 months of 1976 our exports of manufactured goods to the original E.E.C. members were worth £4,105 million but imports

cost us £4,867 million, a deficit of £762 million.

Thanks to Common Market policies our food costs are sky high. An E.E.C. Commission Agricultural Report admitted that on average E.E.C. meat products were 60%—100% dearer than in world markets. Dairy products were said to be 200% dearer. It is calculated that if we had imported all our food at E.E.C. prices in 1975, we would have had to pay £800 million more than in world markets. The actual cost to our balance of payments was probably about £500 million.

It should be borne in mind that our prices are eventually to be brought in line with those of the E.E.C., and we shall be forced to buy more and more from the Common Market rather than our traditional suppliers, so things can only get worse. A few months ago

we had a good example when beef, lamb, pork, bacon, butter, cheese and potatoes went up in price all in the same week. The reason? Britain becomes a full member of the E.E.C. on 1st January, 1978, and farmers' prices are being gradually forced up by 40% to come into line with the Common Market.

Meanwhile, although the E.E.C.'s beef mountain stands at 300,000 tons we are still paying through the nose for our meat. E.E.C. Commissioners are attempting to reduce the neighbouring milk powder mountain (some 1,300,000 tons) by a most ingenious method. They are buying milk powder from dairy farmers at £529 a ton and selling it back for animal feed at £99 a ton. That makes the E.E.C. subsidy £430 a ton.

Angry? Well don't blame us. We in the National Party voted NO.

The British Worker Quiz

The winner will receive a voucher for £4 to be spent with Raven Books. All correct replies will go into a hat and the winner will be the first name drawn out. Answers must be received at *The British Worker's* office by Friday, April 1st, and the winner will be notified by post.

Send your answers together with your name and address to *The British Worker Quiz*, 50 Pawns Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF.

1. Name the union journal of the TGWU.
2. Which foreign company owns Vauxhall Motors?
3. Who is the General Secretary of the EETPU?
4. The TGWU and the AUEW are the 2 biggest unions in Britain. What is the third biggest?
5. Name 2 unions operating in the printing industry.

THE SOVIET APPROACH TO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

IN THE third volume of the *Gulag Archipelago*, Alexander Solzhenitsyn reveals how in 1962 an industrial dispute at Novochoerkassk in the Soviet Union was brought to an end only after troops and tanks were brought in and 70 workers slaughtered. The dispute followed moves by the Communist ruling class to impose price rises and wage cuts of up to 30%.

Railway workers retaliated by going on strike and blocking the tracks linking Moscow and Rostov. Troops arrested 30 workers hoping to break the solidarity of the strikers. The strikers responded in militant fashion by storming the local police headquarters to free their fellow workers and occupying the local Communist Party office.

The repressive Soviet regime sent in tanks and at least 70 people were killed. The families of the dead and wounded ended up in Siberia.

We are told that through increased Western trade and investment in the Soviet Union the regime there will "mellow", and incidents

like that above will become a thing of the past. But why should this be so?

East-West trade has given the Soviet Union technology that she would not otherwise have been able to obtain. This has been handed over with no strings attached, so the Communists have had no motive to change. Furthermore, multinational companies have invested in Communist countries simply because they are so repressive. The attraction of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is that workers do not go on strike, and do not make militant demands for better working conditions. And why not? Because if they do they know what will happen — the troops and the tanks will be brought in.

If the Soviets didn't use vicious methods to smash strikes, then strikes would become more frequent. If they became more frequent, multinational companies would not be so keen to invest behind the Iron Curtain.

Multinational capitalism's investment in the Soviet economy will not make Communists "mellow". It will simply build up their strength and prolong the repression of Soviet workers who have no free trade unions and no right to strike.

**National Party
Literature**

PLEASE NOTE that as all postal

Underpaid



Mining Madness

OUR coal mining industry has been run down to such an extent that we have been forced to import coal from Communist countries such as Poland and North Vietnam. In the first 8 months of 1976 we were importing coal from North Vietnam at an average cost of £33.39 per metric ton, and from Poland at £29.48 per metric ton. The average

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The Territorial Imperative by Robert Ardrey

90p (plus 20p post)

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65p (plus 14p post)

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The Naked Capitalist by Cleon Skousen

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The New Unhappy Lords by A. K. Chesterton

£1.60 (plus 20p post)

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National Party Literature

PLEASE NOTE that as all postal rates are now based on the metric system of weights, National Party literature will be despatched in kilo packages.

AT LAST . . . Someone who speaks up for the British! Standard recruiting leaflet. £1 per kilo (approx. 330). **Nationalist News No. 4: British Jobs for British Workers!** Broadsheet dealing with immigration, industrial relations and the economy. £1.50 per kilo (approx. 200).

Current postage rates are as follows: 1 kilo 55p, 2 kilos 70p, 3 kilos 85p, 4 kilos £1, 5 kilos £1.10, 6 kilos £1.20, 7 kilos £1.30, 8 kilos £1.40, 9 kilos £1.50, 10 kilos £1.60.

Cheques/postal orders must be made out to the "National Party No. 3 Account" and sent to 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, Surrey, CRO 2QF.

REMEMBER: ORDER ONLY IN KILOS!

RAVEN BOOKS

Send for complete list to 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, Surrey, CRO 2QF.

Underpaid Workers

GOVERNMENT inspectors started carrying out "low wage blitzes" last September. The object was to find out how many employers were paying less than the legal minimum laid down by the Wages Councils.

The first blitz carried out among shopkeepers, hairdressers and catering employers in 7 towns found that 116 out of 443 (1 in 4) employers were underpaying their staff. Later surveys have found that as many as 1 in 3 bosses are cheating their employees.

The important point is that almost all the staff concerned were non-union members. The lesson is clear — without the protection of a union, workers are wide open to exploitation by unscrupulous employers.

Shopworkers who have not joined a union should sign up with USDAW straight away. The union's address is 188 Wilmslow Road, Manchester M14 6LJ.

PUT IN A BIG ORDER TODAY

Initially *The British Worker*

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Meanwhile we have been exporting coking coal to Norway and Sweden at a time when the British Steel Corporation has been importing coking coal "because the Coal Board has insufficient reserves to meet its demands."

To become dependent on Communist countries for such a vital commodity as coal is absolute madness. In such a situation we should be expanding our coal mining industry to reduce our dependence on imports.

Exports of coal should only be allowed when we have stocks surplus to our requirements. Simultaneously importing and exporting the same commodity only serves the interests of international bankers, who thrive on loaning us money at extortionate rates of interest to finance international trade.

British Worker Bulk



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National Party



- Stop Immigration, Start Repatriation
- Get Britain Out of the Common Market
- Fight Communism
- Ban Foreign Imports We Can Produce Ourselves
- Control Investment Overseas
- Bring British Industry Under British Ownership and Control
- Halt Inflation By Reforming

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Initially *The British Worker* will only be brought out 4 times a year, so you have plenty of time to sell each issue. Why not put in a really big order today? The more you buy, the more profit you can make.

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